

CHINA

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4668. 號十二月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

日十二月五年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, Gower Street, 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gorke, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL BRAUN & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RUYT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORKE, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLOR & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & CO., Manila. CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. de Mello & CO., Swatow, CAMFELD & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDEN & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

Banks:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BEILLIUS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALEYMPLE, WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK,

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CLAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 per cent. "
12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers, THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,

the 26th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs NOSH & CO., Duddell Street, —

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c. also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Antonians,
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPE PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes. BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.

RODGERS CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BRO.'S SCISSORS.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.

LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS.

BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.

CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.

DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK.

INK. MAUVE INK.

MAYWARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUCILAGE, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUB JCK'S

White Zinc Paints.

White Lead.

Red Lead.

Venetian Red.

Green Paint.

Black Paint.

Brown Oxide.

Yellow Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—

Copal.

Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—

Europe Rope. Bolt Rope.

Houseline. Marline.

Hamberline. Ratline.

Spunyarn. Signal Halliards.

BUNTING—All Colors.

HEMP Seaming Twine.

Hemp Roping Twine.

Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK,

No. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAVENS,

8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX

AND NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

ASH OARS,

14, 15, 16, and 17 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING

(2 DUCKS ROUND),

ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION.

PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM

COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I

and II, A to M, with Introduction, Royal

8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN ERNST,

P.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS

AND A HALV per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.
FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK for STEEL PENS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.
PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
G. B. D. PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.)

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.)

CUT and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 III.

FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 III.

MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 II.

FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) B 1.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 30°, 0. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point, Hongkong.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK HYLTON CASTLE,
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP LODORE,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantees for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878. je26

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK PER ARDUA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. je21

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE GERMAN BARK MINNA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantees for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. je25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUHEY, Agent.

Ex "Yangtsé." SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags; from Sharp Stones, Madras.

Ex "Ara." M & C 1/2 Messrs Milliss & Co., 2 cases Hams, London. FH 20 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles. JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle, Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

To Let.

THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Gage Street,
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.

THREE OFFICES in Club Chambers.

Applies to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godown attached.

House No. 2, and 8, Seymour Terrace,

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

**W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.**

**IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SURDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.**

Prescriptions Inspected with Carefulness
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 18, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the Steamship "GORDON CASTLE" must be presented to the Undersigned before 1 p.m., TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, or they will not be admitted.

DAVIS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je21

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer
"BENEDIKT."

Captain BUCHANAN, will load

here for the above Ports, and

will leave this on TUESDAY, the 25th

Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je25

FOR LONDON.

The 2d British Bark

"KENTON,"

Captain COOLIN, Master, will load here,

and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je25

**OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.**

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"GAELIC," from San Francisco, &c.,

are hereby requested to send in their Bills

of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before

delivery can be obtained, they will be re-

quired to sign the Average Bond and to

give Approved Guarantees for Contribution

to General Average.

**G. B. EMORY,
Agent.**

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je27

BALL'S

NECTAR O'CORDIAL,

Made from Herbs,

A STIMULANT AND APPETIZER.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN:

Messrs. GEO. CURLING & Co.,

St. Mary Axe, London.

W. BALL,

China Dispensary, Hongkong.

June 20, 1878. je20

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

The following is corrected from the latest

London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE

AT HONGKONG.

When Name From

Oct. 19, Oscar Hamburg

Nov. 3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

Dec. 1, Glengaber, Flushing

25, G. B. S., Liverpool

Jan. 18, Elvettico, Cardiff

22, Earl of Devon, Antwerp

Feb. 7, Nourmahal, London

9, Hedwig, Cardiff

23, Elvettico, Penang

Mar. 3, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff

9, Mabel Clark, Liverpool

9, Josephus, Penang

14, Fairth, London

14, Barth Bigelow, Flushing

23, Landseer, Liverpool

19, Alice D. Cooper, Penang

20, Vaughan, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

20, Sontag, Liverpool

23, Oracle, Cuxhaven

29, Manila II, Antwerp

30, Bristolian (s.), London

Apr. 6, Maritime Union, Cardiff

6, Benefactor, New York

11, Hamburg, Hamburg

15, Lizzie Parry, Antwerp

15, Dartmouth, London

22, Invincible, Penang

22, India, Cardiff

23, Kosie Welt, Liverpool

May 1, Ada Melmore, London

2, Melrose, Liverpool

2, Cosmo, Penang

5, Imperatrice Elisabetta, Liverpool

5, Strathairn, Cardiff

6, Challenge, Cardiff

6, Southern Cross, Penang

June 20, Les Trois, Annamite steamer, Yun Chun Yen, Tungcun (Annam) June 17, General.

June 20, Yangtsé, French steamer, 2422, Rapat, Shanghai June 16, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 20, Charlton, British steamer, 786, Johnson, Salgon June 15, Rice and Paddy.

—CHINESE.

June 20, Magdal, British ship, 1239, R. Jones, Cardiff Feb. 21, Coal.—MEYER & Co.

June 20, Sun Kee, Chinese R.C., from Cheongchow.

June 20, Conquest, British steamer, 17, Scott, Holloway June 16, and Haliphong 19, General—WONG LEE YUEN.

June 20, Orestes, British steamer, 1823, J. K. Webster, Shanghai and Foochow June 18, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

June 20, Gadic, British steamer, 1712, W. H. Kidley, San Francisco May 18, and Yokohama June 12, General—O. & O. S. Co.

June 20, Les Trois, Annamite steamer, Yun Chun Yen, Tungcun (Annam) June 17, General.

June 20, Dale, British steamer, 654, J. Thompson, Haliphong June 16, and Holloway 19, General—YUEN FAT HONG.

DEPARTURES.

June 20, Hydra, for Amoy.

20, Sully, for Whampoa.

20, Yutong, for Swatow.

20, Mactan, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Stentor, for Shanghai via Amoy.

Netherston, for Socoolo.

which only a single piece has up to the present been moved. One day only was occupied in landing the guns and gear at each battery. Colonel Stuart and Commissary-General Moore have exerted themselves in the most energetic manner to get the work so far completed. There seems however to be some hitch in the mounting of the guns, which seems rather a pity after such active efforts have been made to get the batteries erected, and the guns on the spot. It is said the delay in mounting the guns is owing to the circumstance that when mounted it will be necessary to place sentries over them, but that seems rather an extraordinary statement, seeing that the guns and gear are just as liable to damage now as when mounted, and that no sentries are posted over the guns mounted at the Government Offices.

We (N. O. D. News) have already published various items of news respecting the steamers that have left with this season's tea from Hankow, and now we give a tabulated statement of the time they left Hankow and passed the Red Buoy at Woosung, together with the time the first four steamers made the passage to Singapore. The information has been obtained from local agents, and is, we think, as reliable as it is possible to obtain:—

Gloegger.....	22nd May.	11.10 a.m. 24th May.	2 a.m. 1st June.....	11 a.m. 1st June.....
London Castle.....	23rd May....	2 p.m. 26th May.....	10 a.m. 3rd June.....	3 p.m. 3rd June.....
Ocean King.....	26th May....	6 p.m. 28th May.....	Was 8 days 11 hours going to Singapore.	
Rutherford.....	26th May....	31st May.....		
Gloegger.....	26th May....	10 p.m. 1st June.....		
Suspender.....	1st June....	7.30 a.m. 4th June.....		
Stock Hartman.....	4th June....	4.15 a.m. 7th June.....		
Afghan.....	7th June....	8.45 p.m. 10th June.....		
Hobson.....	9th June....	5 p.m. 12th June.....		

The following items are from the Japan Gazette:—

The American barque *Manhegan* has been chartered, on the part of the Russian Government, to load with coal in Nagasaki for Russian ports.

The German Corvetta *Augusta* arrived at Hioo on Saturday evening (June 8th) en route for this port.

The British steamers *Aegan* and *Glamis Castle* leave for Hioo this evening (June 10th).

The captain of the German ironclad *Grosser Kurfurst*, who is said to have been one of the three hundred men drowned in the collision in the English Channel, reported by Renter's telegram yesterday, was Count Monte, whom in command of the *Vineta*, and well known in Yokohama.

SPEAKING of the *Gaelic*, which arrived here this afternoon, the *Alta California* says:—

The steamer *Gaelic* will take out an unusually valuable cargo to-morrow for China and Japan. At this writing her Treasure list foots up \$1,969,602 as follows:

Trade Dollars.....	\$59,786
Mexican Dollars.....	122,193
Gold Coin.....	3,480
Silver Bars.....	1,783,893
Gold Dust.....	250
Total.....	\$1,969,602

Of the above amount of Silver Bullion the Nevada Bank is credited with \$244,000; London and San Francisco Bank \$273,893; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, \$740,000, and the agency of a French house, Compagnie D'Escompte, with \$265,000. This amount of Treasure has not been previously exceeded since August 31, 1872, on which date the steamer *Japan* carried \$2,662,228.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship Acting Chief Justice Snowdon.)
June 20, 1878.

THE TANG LANE MURDER.

Chu Achun, a rice-pounder, was charged with the wilful murder of one Tang Akwan on the 15th ultimo. There were three other counts in the indictment, wounding with intent to murder the wife of deceased, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and maliciously wounding.

The Attorney General (the Hon. G. Phillips) prosecuted, and Mr. Francis appeared to watch the case on behalf of the prisoner.

The following gentlemen comprised the Jury—Messrs. Spitz, T. T. Anthony, E. C. Alfred, L. O. Thevenin, J. A. de Jesus, E. M. Davis, and G. R. Lammett.

The Attorney General said in his opening remarks to the Jury, that what they would have principally to consider was whether the prisoner was guilty on the first count, or whether they considered the circumstances of the case warranted them in returning a verdict on the lesser crime of manslaughter, always supposing they believed that the deceased died at the hands of the prisoner. The deceased, who was a chain-gangs, became acquainted with the prisoner some twelve months ago, while they were residing in the same house. They

were subsequently met, his death in this house. The prisoner had been out for a short time and returned to the house shortly before this occurred. The deceased and the prisoner appeared to have been on good terms previous to this occurrence, but the deceased had owed the prisoner about two dollars for some time. The prisoner had frequently applied for payment, but the deceased being out of employment could not pay the money, and had asked the prisoner to wait. On the 15th ultimo the prisoner pressed for payment, and about 9 o'clock, he went into deceased's room and asked deceased's wife for the money. Some words took place between the deceased and the prisoner, and some very abusive language was the consequence. The parties became irritated, and according to the evidence a scuffle took place in the passage, and deceased's wife found subsequently that her husband had been stabbed and was lying on the floor bleeding. The prisoner then stabbed the woman also. The other inmates of the house were by this time aroused, while the prisoner sat quietly down on a settee, and gave himself up to the police, who were called in, without offering the slightest resistance. A fan-knife was found covered with blood, and deceased's wife declared that her husband was never in possession of a weapon of that sort. The deceased and his wife were taken to the Hospital, where the former expired immediately after admission. It would be for the Jury to say whether they considered there was anything in the evidence to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. The learned Attorney General then spoke of the legal distinction between murder and manslaughter, and the law's merciful leaning to human frailty in cases of extreme provocation. The deceased had no weapon, and it would be for the Jury to say whether, after hearing His Lordship explain the law, the prisoner was justified in using a knife.

The evidence was substantially the same as has already appeared in these columns, so we refrain from reproducing it. The witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Francis.

On the Court resuming at 2 o'clock Mr. Francis addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said that in all cases of this description the Jury had to consider first who caused the death of the deceased and whether the offence was murder or manslaughter. In the present, he said, there was no question of the deceased's death being the act of the prisoner. The prisoner had admitted the fact at the Police Court, but having admitted this, it did not follow that he had been guilty of murder. He quoted from Stevens on the Criminal Laws of England, and then said he submitted and hoped to be able to convince the Jury that there was no malicious feeling shown by the prisoner in the present case, and that great provocation had been given. In the actual presence of that provocation, he said, the blows were struck which caused the death of the deceased. There was no direct evidence, he submitted, as to what actually did occur during the two or three moments of the fatal struggle, but there was indirect evidence, that the deceased was the aggressor. It was owing to this that the prisoner made use of the knife, and inflicted the wounds which caused the death of the unfortunate man. Deceased was a much more powerful man in every way than the prisoner and what was more he drank, and a small quantity of drink was sufficient to greatly excite a Chinaman. Then again, deceased was indebted to the prisoner, and was reproached with the fact that when in employment he did not make an effort to pay. The learned Counsel said he would pass over the fact of there having been two quarrels, as the witnesses did not agree as to this, and would direct the attention of the Jury to the quarrel at 9 o'clock, as to which all agreed. The prisoner wanted his money, and seeing it was useless to ask the deceased, appealed to his (deceased's) wife, but he displayed no bitter feeling or murderous intention at that time. If he had then was nothing to have prevented his rushing into the room and at once stabbing the deceased. The expressions the prisoner used were certainly bad, but they were the expressions used by all Chinese of the lower class, the Jury probably well knew, and meant nothing more than the ordinary bad expressions used by Englishmen. The deceased followed the prisoner out of the room and the wife heard blows struck by the fists. No one says who struck the first blow, but in all probability the deceased did, being the strong man which Dr. Ayre described, and the prisoner the almost boy who you see at the bar. The prisoner at the Police Station said, the deceased struck him during the early part of the evening and the woman separated them, and that he again struck him at 9 o'clock and used the knife which he (prisoner) had succeeded in wresting from him. The prisoner said this without having had time to understand his position, he did not deny having stabbed the deceased. The learned counsel submitted that the prisoner was not the aggressor. It was a curious but well-known fact that the injurer generally bore more malice than the injured. The prisoner would persist in bothering the deceased for money, and he (deceased) jumps off his bed, re-opens the dispute, and the result was he met his death. There was no more reason to suppose that the knife was first in the possession of the prisoner than that it was in that of the deceased. The only reasonable conclusion the Jury could come to was that the first blow was struck by the unfortunate deceased. Even if the prisoner had the knife all along there was nothing to show that he had any murderous intention, and if he did it in the heat of passion, having received immediate provocation. His Lordship, he said, would instruct them that they could find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. The learned counsel submitted that the woman there was no intention to stab her, that she was stabbed accidentally, and further said he would ask the Jury to disbelieve her statement. He reminded them of the frailties of human nature and said that our best and bravest men were liable to commit acts foreign to their nature in the heat of passion.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence. He said the four counts in the indictment referred to one transaction. He described what constituted murder, and said that, as the facts were not disputed in this case, he would only review the evidence briefly, and would then endeavour to see if anything could be found to excuse the prisoner. He said he thought it was a very important circumstance that the prisoner spoke to the deceased in a very gentle manner previous to the fatal encounter; it was worthy of notice that the deceased was a very powerful man, and the wife appeared to be under the impression that

her unfortunate husband struck the first blow. On the other hand he also called their attention to the words said to have been used by the prisoner when he stabbed the woman, viz., "Your two lives for mine."

Mr. Francis said he had intended to call the attention of the Jury to this; there was no one else who heard the words.

The Attorney General said no one else was present.

His Lordship continued. He would ask the Jury to dismiss what the prisoner had said when he stabbed the woman, as it may have been due to his excited condition at the time. If they thought that the deceased struck the prisoner whilst in the passage, and that during the heat of passion the fatal blows were struck, then His Lordship thought they might find him guilty of manslaughter; but, on the other hand, they thought the prisoner struck the blows with express malice, they must find him guilty of murder.

The Jury, after about twenty minutes' absence, returned into Court and found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter by five to two, and unanimously of grievously wounding.

His Lordship addressing the prisoner, said he thought the Jury had taken a very merciful but at the same time a very just view of the case. There was no doubt whatever that the prisoner had killed the deceased, but there was no evidence to show malice. If the Jury had found him guilty on the third count (wounding with intent to murder the woman) he would have been sent to gaol for the term of his natural life; as it was, he would have to remain in gaol for a great many years. His Lordship said he hoped this case would prove a warning to the prisoner's friends and all in Court, to shew them that they could not take the law into their own hand and revenge their own wrongs or the wrongs of any other man. The prisoner would be kept in penal servitude for 15 years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Monday next, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

The British gunboat *Mosquito* arrived from Hongkong this afternoon (June 16th) and will shortly proceed to the North.

From gentlemen who have lately passed through the famine districts we have to-day heard something of the state of things in them; but one fact we were not prepared for. It is well known that a portion of the Shantung province is suffering severely. But it appears that other portions of that province have a superabundance of everything, having last year had a most splendid harvest. Yet in this portion, when the gentlemen we speak of passed through, only a short time back, the news of the famine existing elsewhere was only just reaching them. This simple fact speaks volumes.

NINGPO.

A correspondent writes:—It may interest some of your readers to hear that a tiger was shot within eight miles of this city yesterday morning. When the report reached me, I was somewhat sceptical, as I have so often found that the so-called *lau-ho* turns out to be a leopard, so I determined to set my doubts at rest by a personal inspection of the animal, which was on view at the Prefect's Yamen. As I passed along the streets, I heard nothing on either side of me but talk of the *lau-ho*, whose slaughter seemed to have created immense excitement. The approaches and entrance to the Prefect's Yamen were thronged with people, who apparently derived enjoyment merely from being in the immediate proximity of the beast, for they could see him, as he was deposited in the inner precincts. On sending in my card, I was admitted to a view, and all doubts as to the animal being a veritable tiger were immediately set at rest. Though rather undersized, the beast was in capital condition and well marked. The hair seemed to me finer than that of the skins sold in the North, though this may be owing to the casting of the winter coat. The Prefect, who was kind enough to invite me into his room, gave me the following account of the animal's capture: A labourer was hoing in the fields on Sunday evening, at a place called Meng Ts'in, about eight miles from the West Gate; when he was startled by a noise resembling thunder, close behind him, and on turning around, found himself face to face with a tiger. The animal struck at the man with his paw, and incised his arm, biting the toe with which he tried to defend himself. He left the tiger to worry the toe, and ran into the city to give information to the T'it'ai, who started off yesterday morning with thirty soldiers and a howitzer in pursuit of the beast. They found him sleeping in the same field in which he had attacked the man, and left by him with the howitzer, following up the shot with a volley of musketry. The shooting must have been rather wild, as I could only see one bullet hole, and was informed by the Prefect that one of the soldiers, had been accidentally shot in the arm by his companion. Two of the soldiers were clawed while dispatching the beast with their knives. He was born triumphantly back to the city, and after having been displayed for some hours outside the T'it'ai's Yamen, where he was inspected by thousands of people, was removed to the Prefect's Yamen, preparatory to being skinned and cut up into steaks.—N. O. D. News.

TIENTSIN.

We have had several fine rains during the last few days, with a yet uncertain aspect of the sky. Too much "wet" is now to be expected, and the weather is becoming very bad.

A project is on foot for sending to their homes a large number of the refugees now about Tientsin. They are said to be about 50,000, herabouts. The Chinese authorities will co-operate with foreigners in the matter, and the former say it will require about £1,000 per capita, to give them a little start in life again, and carry them over the next two months. Something needs to be done, if possible; but at best only a portion of the whole number can be probably sent away.

Another nuisance that needs attention is the heating, decaying grain that covers the burlap, piled up in some places a score of feet high. With these rains, and the following hot suns, the starch is becoming intolerable. Really it does not seem very different—stowing disease away in a pit or ditch 10 feet deep, or piling it on the earth's surface 10 feet high. Probably in the former case, it becomes a little more manageable.

A daily Customs' mail has been established between this place and Peking, the rate per letter being 8 candareens or 80 cash; also by steamer between this, Newchwang, Chofoo, and Shanghai; rate 5 candareens or 80 cash. We are glad to see this project started, but would suggest the propriety of reducing the charge at least one-half. The project would be more likely to succeed.—N. O. D. News.

THE MITSU BISHI COMPANY.

Writing to the *Japan Times* ("Nauticus") says:—If you will grant me sufficient space, I purpose reviewing the position and prospects of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and will endeavour to point out the inefficient manner in which the affairs of the Company have been managed and the detrimental effect the same is having on the trade of the country, injuring instead of benefiting the development of the coast trade and defeating the object of the sagacious statesmen who established this Company had in view.

His Lordship addressing the prisoner, said he thought the Jury had taken a very merciful but at the same time a very just view of the case. There was no doubt whatever that the prisoner had killed the deceased, but there was no evidence to show malice. If the Jury had found him guilty on the third count (wounding with intent to murder the woman) he would have been sent to gaol for the term of his natural life; as it was, he would have to remain in gaol for a great many years. His Lordship said he hoped this case would prove a warning to the prisoner's friends and all in Court, to shew them that they could not take the law into their own hand and revenge their own wrongs or the wrongs of any other man. The prisoner would be kept in penal servitude for 15 years.

The sessions were then adjourned until Monday next, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

For a sum of about 800,000 yen the Mitsu Bishi Company acquired the following steamers—

Costa Rica now Genkai Maru.
New York " Tokio Maru.
Nevada " Sakai Maru.
Oregon " Nagoya Maru.
Golden Age " Hiroshima Maru.

and in addition, a fine property in Shanghai, including offices, godowns, wharves, &c., at present valued at some \$150,000, also iron store-ships at Nagasaki and Kobe, together with moorings, buoys, &c.

Commencing with such a bargain and a mail subsidy of some \$20,000 per month, for carrying on an average about thirty bags of mails, a distance of some 1,200 miles, and with an efficient and peculiarly adapted fleet, nothing but prosperity appeared to the Company's undertaking.

Everything was in its favour: the Satsuma rebellion of last year is stated to have added no less a sum than 6,000,000 yen to the Company's receipts, for services extending over some nine months only.

The mail line to Shanghai continued running without interruption during the rebellion and the services rendered by the Company to the War Department, as an equivalent for the above amount, was performed by the outside steamers of the Company, these vessels also being supplied with coal, at the expense of the War Department, so that the earnings of these steamers must have been almost clear profit.

The following is a list of the Company's steamers that were principally employed during the war: the aggregate value of the lot as they stand being not over \$60,000,000, so that if the amount stated above is correct, the M. B. Co. received 8 times the value of the vessel employed.

Merchandise, engines & boilers, &c., now a hulk.

Cochin, Madras, " "

Terns, engines & boilers, &c., in bad order, " 7,000

Myan, " 5,000

Kathleen, " 4,500

Min, " 16,000

Orissa, "

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSINNES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALI
OUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGTSE, Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUZE,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 10, 1878. Je22

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAY, AND COACHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 22nd Instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlanta and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 21st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878. Je22



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
S. S. N. D. A., Captain J. REEVES, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th June,
at Noon.

For further particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. Je22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GÉLÉO" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July,
at 2 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection to be made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Return Par-
tage Tickets.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the Army and Navy and to
Members of the Civil and Consular
Services.

For further information as to Freight
to Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. SMITH, Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. Je22

Intimations.

**AVONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,**
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUCHE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photog-
raphs of the Ruins and destructions at
Canton, caused by the Tornado of the
11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of
English Ladies, Russia, Leather, Velvet,
Morocco, and Carved-wood. Photographic
Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms
and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and
Cases; Gift Moulding for Frames, all of
assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his
numerous Customers and the Public of
Hongkong, that his Photographic Establish-
ment is REMOVED to the Newly-erected
Commodious Building in Queen's Road
Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co.'s.
Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

The Tang Kou Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kwangtung.

Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with
Those of the Greek Tragedians.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Portuguese from Macao in Peking
in the first quarter of the 17th
Century.

Grimm's Laws in Chinese.

Primer of English for Chinese.

Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.

The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.

Use of Bricks.

Opium Eating in China.

The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent in Hongkong for the above
Company, is prepared to Grant
POLICIES against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate
Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
Reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Klang, and Penang.

Risks Accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings and on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be
received, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$10,000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARTHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

—

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at contract local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

—

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1872.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid up, £10,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE, £20,000,
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, £10,000,
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date, £10,754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq.

O. LOUIS, Esq.
W. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO,
and the Principal Ports in the East.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Length ft.	Captain.	Flag and Fig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers		Graham	Brit. str.	563	May 13	Birley & Co.		Kicon Dock For Sale
Argentina		Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salon	To-morrow
Bellona		Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 14	Wm. Fustau & Co.	Sapore and Penang	25th Inst.
Benedict		Langley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Hop Kee & Co.		Laid up
Bomby			Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Salon	Cortan Dock
Cameo			Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	Salon	
Charlton		Johnson	Amer. str.	786	June 20	Kwong Wing Shun	Salon	
City of Tokio		Mauny	Amer. str.	5079	June 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	Phana & San Felice	Mails, 22nd
Fame		Stoppani	Brit. str.	117	H. K. & W. Poa Dock Co.	Salon	This Flying
Fitzpatrick		Humphries	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	Salon	Kicon Dock
Gordon Castle		Waring	Brit. str.	1312	June 17	Davies & Co.	Shanghai	
Kienchow			Brit. str.	701	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Kjoberghavn		Tim	Ger. str.	884	June 18			